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again. The king replied, Certes, the lion was there, but did no harm. Go into your field and till it¹ well without fear (*Zil 'ol lē-'ār'â uē-fēlohēh fâbâ'it uē-lâ tīdhāl*; see p. 5, l. 3 of the Syriac text).

In his review of Bæthgen's dissertation (ZDMG. 33. 523) Nöldeke referred to a similar story related of Khusrau Parwêz (*Biblische Liebeslieder*, 120). One of the foremost Persian dignitaries (Nakhwergân) had a beautiful wife who became intimate with Khusrau (Chosroes). The husband, therefore, did not approach his wife. Thereupon the king said to him, I hear you have a spring with sweet water, but you do not drink therefrom. The husband answered, O King, I hear that a lion goes to that spring; so I keep away from it for fear of the lion; cf. Nöldeke, *Geschichte der Perser und Araber zur Zeit der Sasaniden* (Leyden, 1879), p. 353, n. 2.

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The Revolt in Arabia

Professor Snouck Hurgronje has followed up his little book on *The Holy War Made in Germany* (Putnam's, New York, 1915) by an account of *The Revolt in Arabia* (Putnam's 1917). The two volumes in a measure complement one another, the former dealing with the part taken by Germany in bringing about the *Jihâd*, the latter showing how as a counter move England backed the endeavor of the Sherif of Mecca to throw off his allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey. With that thorough knowledge of Mohammedan conditions which distinguishes all his writings, Professor Snouck Hurgronje has given a most interesting picture of the actual conditions existing in Arabia and the curious relationship in which for many centuries the Sherif of Mecca, nominally independent, has stood to the Caliphate as represented by the Sultan of Turkey. It is a strange instance of an *imperium in imperio*. What will happen to Arabia after the war is a subject on which it is perhaps idle to speculate, but in the meanwhile the two little volumes by the eminent Dutch scholar are indispensable to those who are interested in obtaining a glimpse of what is going on behind the scenes.

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